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Personas

- ### Percent of Responses per Group
-
- | Statement | Group 1 | Group 2 | Group 3 | Group 4 | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|----|----|----|--|--|
| While working on a programming project, if I got stuck, I can find ways of overcoming the problem. | 5 | 11 | 32 | 37 | 11 | | | | |
| Using a programming language (like R or Python) can make my analyses easier to reproduce. | 5 | 11 | | 58 | 5 | 16 | | | |
| Using a programming language (like R or Python) can make me more efficient at working with data. | 11 | 5 | | 53 | 5 | 16 | 5 | | |
| I know how to search for answers to my technical questions online. | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 37 | 42 | | | |
| I can write a small program, script, or macro to address a problem in my own work. | 58 | 26 | 11 | | | | | | |
| I believe having access to the original, raw data is important to be able to repeat an analysis. | | | | | | 42 | 53 | | |
| I am confident in my ability to make use of programming software to work with data. | 32 | 21 | 32 | 5 | 5 | | | | |
-
- | Statement | Group 1 | Group 2 | Group 3 | Group 4 | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|----|----|----|--|--|
| While working on a programming project, if I got stuck, I can find ways of overcoming the problem. | 12 | | 25 | | 50 | 12 | | | |
| Using a programming language (like R or Python) can make my analyses easier to reproduce. | | | | 38 | 12 | 50 | | | |
| Using a programming language (like R or Python) can make me more efficient at working with data. | | | | 25 | 12 | 62 | | | |
| I know how to search for answers to my technical questions online. | | | | 50 | 25 | 25 | | | |
| I can write a small program, script, or macro to address a problem in my own work. | 12 | 12 | 12 | | 50 | | 12 | | |
| I believe having access to the original, raw data is important to be able to repeat an analysis. | | | | | 12 | 38 | 50 | | |
| I am confident in my ability to make use of programming software to work with data. | 12 | 12 | 12 | | 38 | 12 | 12 | | |
-
- | Statement | Group 1 | Group 2 | Group 3 | Group 4 | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|----|----|----|--|--|
| While working on a programming project, if I got stuck, I can find ways of overcoming the problem. | | | | 14 | 14 | | 71 | | |
| Using a programming language (like R or Python) can make my analyses easier to reproduce. | | | 14 | | | 14 | 71 | | |
| Using a programming language (like R or Python) can make me more efficient at working with data. | | | 14 | | | 14 | 71 | | |
| I know how to search for answers to my technical questions online. | | | | | | 14 | 86 | | |
| I can write a small program, script, or macro to address a problem in my own work. | | | | 14 | 14 | 14 | 57 | | |
| I believe having access to the original, raw data is important to be able to repeat an analysis. | | | | 14 | | 29 | 57 | | |
| I am confident in my ability to make use of programming software to work with data. | | | | | | 43 | 57 | | |
-
- | Statement | Group 1 | Group 2 | Group 3 | Group 4 | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|----|----|----|--|--|
| While working on a programming project, if I got stuck, I can find ways of overcoming the problem. | 55 | | | 18 | 18 | | | | |
| Using a programming language (like R or Python) can make my analyses easier to reproduce. | 27 | | | 55 | 9 | | | | |
| Using a programming language (like R or Python) can make me more efficient at working with data. | 18 | | | 64 | 9 | | | | |
| I know how to search for answers to my technical questions online. | 9 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 36 | 9 | | | |
| I can write a small program, script, or macro to address a problem in my own work. | 73 | 9 | | 9 | | | | | |
| I believe having access to the original, raw data is important to be able to repeat an analysis. | | | | 18 | 27 | 27 | 18 | | |
| I am confident in my ability to make use of programming software to work with data. | 55 | 18 | | 18 | | | | | |
- Strongly Disagree Disagree Somewhat Disagree Neither Agree nor Disagree Somewhat Agree Agree Strongly Agree

**Clare
Clinician**

- Creation of **learner personas** that resonated with workshop attendees
- **Structured learning material** creation based on learner personas will aid in information content and knowledge retention
- The **learner self-assessment survey** and **clustering methodology** can be adapted to other disciplines

Ambrose, Susan A., Michael W. Bridges, Michelle DiPietro, Marsha C Lovett, and Marie K Norman. *How Learning Works: Seven Research-Based Principles for Smart Teaching*. John Wiley & Sons, 2010.

Jordan, Kari, François Michonneau, and Belinda Weaver. "Analysis of Software and Data Carpentry's Pre- and Post-Workshop Surveys." Zenodo, July 17, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1325464>.

RSudio, Education Team. "RSudio Learner Personas," 2019. <https://rstudio-education.github.io/learner-personas/>.

Wilson, Greg. *Teaching Tech Together: How to Make Your Lessons Work and Build a Teaching Community around Them*. CRC Press, 2019.

Zagalato, Patricia, Jill McCourt, Robert Isardis, Michelle K Smith, Mark Urban-Lurain, Tessa C Andrews, Kevin Haudek, et al. "A Study of the Effect of Faculty Training on Instructors as a Tool for Learner-Centered Professional Development." *CBE—Life Science Education*, vol. 18, 2019, p. 18. <https://doi.org/10.1189/cbe.18-0018>.

- 31-question learner **self-assessment survey**
 - Questions on: prior programming, statistics, and data knowledge
- **Hierarchical clustering** using scaled euclidean distance and Ward's clustering criterion to cluster observations
- **Elbow method, gap statistic, and interpretability** were used to pick the number of clusters (i.e., personas)
- **PCA** (principal component analysis) and **EFA** (exploratory factor analysis) using promax rotation used to validate the survey and simplify the original survey

Occupation Counts
n = 51, responses=57

Occupation	Count
student	19
researcher	12
clinician	26

student
researcher
clinician

0 10 20

Figure 1. Survey demographic information and clustering.

Top - Counts of each occupation group. Respondents were able to select more than one occupation. Groups shown were aggregated from original choices

Right - Dendrogram clusters. Left to right: programmers, clinicians, students, academics

57 respondents, 51 consented
45 responses were used for the clustering due to missing responses

Height

0 5 10 15 20

dist

Figure 2. Responses to likert questions in the learner self-assessment survey by each cluster (i.e., persona). Colors and values show the percent of respondents in each cluster and their agreement with each statement.